APPENDIX H

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Waste Management Plan has been developed to outline proper waste handling procedures and general health and safety requirements during construction activities associated with the City Place Santa Clara Development. Environmental characterization studies have identified the following potential contaminants of concern at the Site: total petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals, and methane gas. The procedures defined within this Waste Management Plan aim to minimize worker and public exposure to:

- Landfill gas constituents, including methane, hydrogen sulfide, and VOCs
- Hydrocarbon and/or metal contaminated soil

Construction activities which may require implementation of waste management procedures include grading, excavation for utilities, and possibly pile installation within the landfill zone. Procedures described in this Waste Management Plan will be used to minimize worker exposure to waste through dust monitoring and control, air monitoring and control, and soil mitigation activities. This Waste Management Plan will be followed by all applicable Site contractors.

An environmental technician who is a Certified Hazardous Waste Worker (per 29 CFR 1910.120), will monitor construction activities that require waste management on a full-time basis to ensure compliance with specified soil management procedures, identify potentially contaminated soil, oversee waste handling, monitor dust and vapor conditions, and sample soil for characterization, as necessary. Activities that may require waste management include grading, excavation for utilities, and possibly pile installation. The construction contractor will designate a point-of contact person for the environmental technician to ensure that contractor workers will respond to concerns raised and activities required by the environmental technician.

1.0 DUST MONITORING AND CONTROL

Dust monitoring and control measures will be implemented to minimize exposure of Site workers or the offsite public to fugitive dust which may contain hazardous materials. Visual dust monitoring will be

conducted during all activities impacting existing subsurface materials onsite, which will include grading (earth moving), truck loading and traffic, and wind events that may affect stockpiles or the Site surface. Dust control measures will be implemented at all times during earthworks activities at the Site which disturb the protective cover or extend beneath the cover zone into existing Site soil or waste. Dust control measures may include:

- Wetting of soil in the immediate excavation zone;
- Restricting non-grading and non-excavating Site traffic (dump trucks, pick-up trucks, contractor personnel vehicles, etc.) to compacted roadways; and
- Restricting speeds of vehicles on the Site.

The environmental technician will observe Site conditions to determine if dust is being generated by development activities. The standard for instituting additional dust control measures will be visible airborne dust beyond the immediate work zone. When visible airborne dust is observed, the environmental technician will inform the contractor and the contractor will institute additional dust control measures, such as additional wetting of soil or covering soil stockpiles (if any). Dust may also be monitored using a real-time dust monitor.

Dust monitoring and control measures will be further detailed in a Dust Management Plan to be included in the Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP), to be prepared by the contractor. The HASP and Dust Management Plan will be approved by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH).

2.0 AIR MONITORING

Environmental characterization studies of the Site have identified the following potential contaminants of concern at the Site, including: total petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, metals, hydrogen sulfide gas and methane gas. Air monitoring will be necessary to ensure that contaminant concentrations in air are less than Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) designated for construction workers.

Of major concern at this Site is the presence of landfill gases (including combustible gases, hydrogen sulfide and VOCs), which may pose an explosive hazard, an oxygen deficient atmosphere in confined

spaces, and/or other health hazards. Real-time air monitoring will be necessary to evaluate ambient contaminant levels for landfill gases during applicable Site construction activities. Real-time monitoring for combustible gases and oxygen is discussed in Section 2.1, and real-time monitoring for VOCs in discussed in Section 2.2.

The use of respirators may also be required for construction workers during an initial evaluation period, during which personal air monitoring would be performed for total petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, selected metals, hydrogen sulfide, and methane gas. Air monitoring results would be used to evaluate whether continued use of respirators is required.

Perimeter air monitoring may also be required to ensure that contaminants are not traveling beyond the property limits at concentrations that may be harmful to the general public.

Monitoring methods, respirator type, exclusion zones, and respirator use-criteria will be specified in an Air Monitoring Plan to be included in the Site-specific HASP. The Air Monitoring Plan will be approved by a CIH.

2.1 Real-Time Monitoring for Combustible Gases, Oxygen and Hydrogen Sulfide

A combination combustible gas, oxygen and hydrogen sulfide meter is used to test atmospheres for sufficient oxygen content for life support and/or the presence of combustible gases or vapors posing a potential flammability/explosion hazard. A combustible gas/oxygen indicator will be used during construction activities where the presence of flammable vapors/gases (including methane) or oxygen deficient/enriched atmospheres is suspected. At minimum, monitoring for combustible gases and oxygen deficiency will be conducted during subsurface activities in areas where landfill gas is likely to be present, such as during waste excavation and trenching for utility lines.

The combustible gas/oxygen indicator should be capable of detecting and indicating flammable vapor and gas concentrations of 0 percent to 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL). Oxygen can be measured within a range of 0 percent to 25 percent by volume. The combustible gas/oxygen indicator will be calibrated prior to use to a known concentration of combustible gas as indicated by the instrument manufacturer's instructions.

2.2 Real-Time Monitoring for Volatile Organic Compounds

Air monitoring for VOCs will be conducted using a photo-ionization detector (PID). The PID will be used during all ground intrusive activities. The PID will be used to evaluate Site-specific action levels for VOCs of concern, specifically benzene and vinyl chloride. Action levels should be calculated as half the OSHA PEL adjusted using correction factors for the PID. Note that action levels must be adjusted for each PID model or PID lamp intensity used. The most-conservative action level (lowest) will be used as the Site-specific action level for VOCs.

3.0 MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities include excavating and regrading existing Site soil which may contain hydrocarbons, metals, or landfill gas. The total estimated quantity of waste (including cover soil and, to a very limited extent, the clay cap and refuse) to be excavated will be established as part of final design of the Project. Wastes disposed of in the landfill are comprised of rubbish and residential, commercial, and industrial garbage. Recent investigations at the Site have encountered mixed refuse items including wood, paper, plastic, ceramics, glass, metals, and cloth.

In order to construct the trenches for portions of the gravity utilities, excavations are expected to extend into the waste unit. Excavations that will be deeper than 5 feet and will be entered by workers will be shored or sloped in accordance with the OSHA standards (29 CFR Part 1926).

Within the refuse zone, a variety of materials will be encountered. The fill and refuse will need to be handled and disposed of properly. Excavated waste will be monitored for the presence of hazardous or other unacceptable materials. Waste will be loaded into trucks and hauled to a staging area to be located on-site. These materials will be separated and cordoned off to prevent unauthorized access. A licensed contractor will be hired to handle the material, including containerization, if necessary, and transport to an appropriately permitted disposal facility. Outside of the fill zone, the soil to be excavated consists predominantly of clay which can be excavated using conventional earth-moving equipment such as loaders and backhoes.

The Site has a cap, consisting of cover soil and a clay cap, that ranges from 1 to 34 feet thick. Cover material may be reused for on-site grading. The entire excavated volume of landfill debris will be properly disposed of off-site or relocated on-site within the existing refuse zone.

Soil will be excavated using scrapers, excavators, or bulldozers. Soil will be hauled using scrapers or loaded into trucks. Landfill debris will be excavated using either excavators or bulldozers.

Controlling Nuisances. Excavating waste has the potential to create nuisances, such as dust, litter, vectors, and odors. These nuisances could impact adjacent properties. In addition, hazardous materials may be encountered during excavation, which have the potential to result in worker exposure. Landfill gas could be released from the landfill or collect in excavations, creating potentially harmful or explosive conditions. The following project elements address potential nuisances, hazardous materials, and landfill gas:

- Waste excavation will be performed in accordance with a HASP designed to minimize impacts from dust, odor, and other nuisances, and assure waste is handled in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The HASP, to be completed by the contractor, will address procedures for monitoring landfill gas and handling hazardous materials.
- During waste excavation and relocation, the worksite will be monitored for dust, odor, or other nuisances in accordance with general landfill construction practices and the HASP. Dust will be controlled by application of a water spray. The amount of water applied will be the minimum amount required to control dust without creating run-off.
- At the end of the working day, any exposed waste will be covered with soil or an alternative material, such as a geosynthetic blanket, (i.e., interim cover). Covering the waste at the end of the working day will control any odors, litter, and other potential nuisances. Areas at final grade will have final cover placed over them.
- Odors, should they occur, will be controlled by application of a deodorant, masking agent, neutralizing agent, or lime, and an interim landfill cover at the end of each working day. An odor control plan is included in Appendix I.
- A "Project Contact" will be designated who will be responsible for responding to any local complaints about dust, odors, or other nuisances associated with the waste excavation and regrading

operations. The telephone number of the Project Contact will be posted at the construction Site and included in the information distributed as part of the project's outreach program. The Project Contact will determine the source of any project-related nuisances and will coordinate reasonable measures to alleviate the nuisance.

- As discussed in Section 2, the landfill has potential for landfill gas generation. During excavation activities, excavation areas will be monitored using a hand-held instrument calibrated to measure combustible gases (including methane), hydrogen sulfide, oxygen, and VOCs. Smoking and open flames will be prohibited in excavation areas. Workers will not be allowed to enter excavated areas, where landfill gas may accumulate, without prior monitoring for landfill gas. If landfill gas is present, workers will be required to wear appropriate safety equipment, including respirators if necessary.

Landfill Gas. Specialized procedures for protection against landfill gas fire and explosion hazards may be needed during earthwork activities. It is anticipated that landfill gas will be encountered during grading and excavation. Measures to reduce the explosion hazard will be either:

- Reduce landfill gas (methane) concentrations in areas where subsurface work is to be completed to concentrations sufficiently below the lower explosion limit (LEL) of 5% through use of a landfill gas collection/extraction system, or
- During work operations where sparks can occur, introduce an inert gas (e.g., nitrogen) into affected subsurface materials to displace oxygen concentrations. By introducing an inert gas into the affected area, methane and oxygen can be displaced to create insufficient oxygen concentrations to support combustion.
- No hot work (e.g., welding) will be allowed in the vicinity of excavation activities unless gas concentrations are sufficiently below 5% and the CIH has approved such hot work

Regrading Procedures. Existing Site soil may be used as general earth fill. Existing Site soil to be used as general fill will be moisture-conditioned to at least three percent above optimum moisture content, placed in loose lifts no greater than 8 inches thick, and compacted to between 88 and 92 percent of maximum dry density based on American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 1557, or equivalent. The soil will be graded to a uniform slope and maintained in good condition until it is covered by the final cover, if used as foundation layer, or additional soil, if used as general earth fill.

At the end of the working day, any exposed waste will be covered with soil or an approved alternative cover, such as a geosynthetic blanket. Covering the waste at the end of the working day will control any odors, litter, and other potential nuisances. Areas at final grade will have final cover placed over them.

Waste Characterization. During grading, soil stockpiling, and trench excavation activities, uncovered existing Site soil and landfill debris will be monitored to observe visual or olfactory evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons. Soil and waste may be segregated based on the presence of visual evidence of these substances, and to isolate concrete and other construction debris and organic landfill waste. Waste Characterization procedures to be followed by the contractor during grading, excavating and drilling are summarized below:

- Visual or olfactory evidence of hydrocarbons will be the presence of oil or staining of soil or waste, discoloration, and hydrocarbon odors. Upon observation of such evidence in uncovered soil or waste, the impacted material will be evaluated. Disposition of the material will be determined based on the analytical evaluation results. The analytical methods used will be determined by the type of material encountered. If appropriate, the material will be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel (TPH-D) and gasoline (TPH-G) and for waste oil-related metals, i.e., cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc.

- Concrete present in the excavated soil or waste may be segregated and subsequently either crushed for reuse as backfill or disposed onsite. Reuse of concrete will be dependent on the approval and overseen by the geotechnical engineering firm for the development. If crushing is performed, appropriate dust control measures will be performed, as described in Section 1.0.

- If organic waste is encountered, this waste will be properly disposed with other excavated waste.

During construction, the environmental technician will work with the project surveyor to note locations where existing Site soil and landfill debris are excavated and relocated. A record plan of the subgrade and foundation layer will be prepared.

4.0 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

Equipment which has been exposed to waste may spread contamination by tracking it offsite. To prevent spread of contamination, equipment will be decontaminated before leaving the Site.

Decontamination procedures will include removing loose soil and debris from vehicle exteriors with brooms or brushes. Caked soil or other materials not removed by brushing will be removed by washing with water. Decontamination will be performed in a specific decontamination area and in accordance with procedures described in the contractor HASP.

5.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROLS

Construction activities associated with the City Place Santa Clara Development are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program. Prior to construction, the contractor will apply for and obtain coverage under an NPDES permit. Construction activities will be performed consistent with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 2012 Construction General Permit (General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities). In addition to filing a Notice of Intent for the 2012 Construction General Permit, a Site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared by the contractor and implemented to control erosion and sedimentation during construction, and to properly manage construction materials, chemicals, and wastes so they do not pollute storm water or enter storm drains.

Erosion control measures to be implemented during demolition and construction activities include:

- Installation of a stabilized construction entrance;
- Installation of silt fence and sediment rolls; and
- Installation of inlet sediment barriers.

Erosion control measures will be maintained throughout demolition. Storm water controls will be based on practices described in the "Blueprint for a Clean Bay, Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry," provided as part of the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. Storm water controls comprise the onsite sediment and erosion controls to limit soil and sediment discharges to offsite drainage channels and storm drains (discharging to the San Tomas Aquinos Creek and

Guadalupe River). These controls may include the placement of straw bale barriers across runoff channels on the Site, straw bale barriers around storm drains and catchment basins (once constructed), and covering soil stockpiles with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. Storm water measures will be defined in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) filed by the owner/contractor.

Dewatering of excavations is not expected to be needed at the Site because the planned depths of excavations are above the general depth to the water table. However, should the water table be higher than normal or leachate encountered and dewatering is needed during construction, groundwater or leachate will be removed from the excavations and stored in tanks on-site for characterization. Dewatering waster will be analyzed for hydrocarbons, VOCs, and metals. After characterization, the water will be disposed in accordance with applicable regulations.

6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAM

The contractor will be required to develop a Site-specific Health and Safety Program for this project, which will include preparation and implementation of a HASP, approved by a Certified Industrial Hygienist. This plan will contain information to protect employees from all potential Site hazards. This section specifies the minimum requirements for the Contractors Health and Safety Program related to Site activities.

6.1 General Health and Safety Program Requirements

The contractor shall be responsible for health and safety conditions related to the work to be performed on this contract at the project Site. Contractor employees, subcontractor employees, and any others who enter the Site must adhere to the provisions of the contractor Health and Safety Program and HASP.

Applicable federal, state, and local regulations and codes relating to health and safety shall be adhered to by the Contractor. The contractor shall adhere to applicable sections of Cal-OSHA regulations contained in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (8 CCR). Requirements will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Injury and illness prevention program (8 CCR §1509 and 8 CCR §3203)
- Hazardous waste operations and emergency response (8 CCR §5192)

- Hazard communication (8 CCR §5194)
- Personal protective equipment (8 CCR §3380)
- Respiratory protective equipment (8 CCR §5144)
- Lead (8 CCR §1532.1)
- Exposure Limits for Noise (8 CCR §5096)
- Excavations (8 CCR §1504 and 8 CCR Article 6 §1539-1547)
- Fire prevention and suppression procedures (8 CCR §4848)
- Portable fire extinguishers (8 CCR §6151)
- Cleaning, repairing, servicing and adjusting prime movers, machinery, and equipment - Lockout/Tagout (8 CCR §3314)

The contractor Health and Safety Program (company health and safety policies and procedures), injury and illness prevention program (DPP), and Site-specific HASP shall be submitted to the environmental technician for review at least two weeks prior to initiation of contractor's Site work.

Personal Protective Equipment. The contractor is responsible for providing its personnel, at a minimum, hard hats and safety glasses with rigid side shields. This equipment shall be worn at all times when in work areas. The contractor shall require that leather steel-toe boots be worn by all employees on the work Site. Appropriate hand protection shall be provided to employees as necessary based on work activity. The contractor shall provide all other personal protective equipment (PPE) as identified in the Site-specific HASP.

Hazard Communication. The contractor must comply with all requirements of the Cal-OSHA Hazard Communication standard (8 CCR 5194). A hazardous substance inventory and a copy of each Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for all hazardous substances to be brought onto the project by the contractor and any subcontractors shall be submitted to the environmental technician for documentation purposes. A copy of all MSDSs shall be readily accessible onsite.

Work on Hazardous Waste Sites. As applicable, work on the Site will be conducted under Cal-OSHA regulations for hazardous waste sites due to the presence of contaminants as identified in this Waste Management Plan. The environmental conditions summary presented in the PCLUP summarizes data collected during multiple investigations at the Site. These data may not necessarily reflect the maximum concentrations of contaminants possible on the Site or concentrations anticipated in work areas of this contract, nor all contaminants present on the Site.

Construction activities on the Site that involve disturbance of existing Site soils or landfill debris shall be completed in accordance with Cal-OSHA, 8 CCR §5192, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HazWOPER) regulations, as applicable.

Certified Industrial Hygienist. The contractor shall retain a CIH, certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene, to provide professional health and safety services to the project. The CIH shall have at least two years of experience in the development and implementation of Site-specific HASPs for hazardous waste Site operations. The CIH shall prepare and/or approve a Site-specific HASP for hazardous waste Site operations on the project. The CIH need not be present onsite at all times if the contractor has a Site Health and Safety Officer (HSO) onsite in the CIH's absence.

Site Health and Safety Officer. The contractor shall provide a full-time, onsite HSO during are required to be onsite during construction activities that may require waste management (grading, excavation for utilities, and possibly pile installation). The following requirements apply to the HSO:

- The HSO shall have an associate degree in industrial hygiene or other related field. Work experience can be substituted if the amount and type are appropriate to project requirements.
- The HSO shall have two years of health and safety work experience in hazardous waste operations, including implementation of Site HASP's.
- The HSO shall have completed HAZWOPER 40-hour worker, 8-hour supervisor, and 8-hour refresher (current within one year) training. The HSO shall have current certification in first aid and CPR.
- The HSO shall be proficient in calibration and use of monitoring equipment.

- The HSO must have authority to take immediate action, including stopping work, to correct safety violations of violations of the Waste Management Plan.

Submittals. The contractor shall provide the following submittals prior to construction:

- A copy of the CIH's certification and resume listing relevant hazardous waste site experience shall be submitted by the contractor to the environmental technician prior to commencement of Site activities. This submittal is for documentation purposes only, not for approval or disapproval.
- The contractor's Health and Safety Program (company health and safety policies and procedures), injury and illness prevention program (IIPP), and Site-specific HASP shall be submitted to the environmental technician for review at least two weeks prior to initiation of Site work by the contractor. The environmental technician will not permit work to begin until a copy of the HASP has been reviewed.
- Addenda to the contractor's HASP shall be submitted to the environmental technician prior to initiation of activities mended by the HASP addenda. The environmental technician will not permit Site activities in areas affected by the addenda to begin until the addenda to the HASP have been reviewed.
- The contractor shall submit copies of required medical certifications (i.e., physician's written opinion of medical fitness for duty) for project personnel expected to work at the Site. Copies of certifications shall be submitted to the environmental technician prior to commencement of the individual's Site activities. Contractor's failure to submit this documentation will be at their expense and will not alter the contract schedule.
- The Contractor shall submit copies of required health and safety training certificates for project personnel expected to work at the Site. Copies of certificates shall be submitted to the environmental technician prior to commencement of the individual's Site activities. This includes copies of certificates for training required per Cal-OSHA 8 CCR 5192 HAZWOPER regulations (i.e., 40-hour worker, 8-hour supervisor, 8-hour refresher), as applicable.
- Contractor's failure to submit this documentation will be at their expense and will not alter the contract schedule.
- The contractor shall present a written copy of the Site-specific health and safety training program to the environmental technician prior to commencement of instruction. This submittal shall consist of the instructor's name and credentials (if not a CIH), a detailed training program outline, and any intended

handout materials. This submittal is for documentation purposes only, not for approval or disapproval.

- The contractor shall invite the environmental technician to attend a regular presentation of the Site-specific health and safety training program at no additional cost. At least two work days notice of the time, date, and location of the session(s) will be required by fax or letter prior to the training session(s).
- The contractor shall submit Site-specific health and safety training attendance forms to the environmental technician prior to commencement of Site activities. Start of work delays caused by the contractor's failure to submit documentation of Site-specific training will be at their expense and will not extend the project schedule.

6.2 Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

The contractor's CIH, in coordination with the contractor and all subcontractors shall prepare a written Site-specific HASP covering Site activities outlined in this Waste Management Plan. The HASP shall evaluate chemical, physical, and other hazards anticipated on the Site and detail specific control measures to be used to maintain worker and community safety and health. The HASP shall include safety procedures which shall be followed by all employees of the contractor and subcontractors during any potentially hazardous site activities. Site workers involved in activities at the Site covered by the HASP will sign a statement that they have read and understand the contractor's HASP and requirements.

Specific content of the contractor's HASP (and required subtopics) shall address, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

Introduction. Provide introductory information to include, at a minimum, discussion of the Site location, Site description, Site background, Site maps, project background, project scope of work and specific work tasks, reference to OSHA regulatory compliance, and compliance with the Waste Management Plan.

Assignment of Health and Safety Responsibilities. Outline the project organizational structure and detail the identity and health and safety responsibilities of the contractor personnel assigned to the project. The organizational structure shall include, (a) the onsite individual who has the responsibility and authority to direct Site operations/activities, (b) the onsite HSO individual who has the responsibility and

authority to ensure implementation of the HASP during operations/activities and verify compliance, the CIH designated to prepare/approve the HASP, and (d) other individuals needed for the Site operations/activities. Clearly outline the lines of authority, responsibilities, and communication for these individuals. Include current telephone contact numbers.

Site Hazards. Identify physical, chemical, and biological hazards that are anticipated to be encountered during the Site work. Address appropriate safety and health control procedures needed to protect workers during Site work. Information is available in this Waste Management Plan regarding preliminary evaluation and available Site characterization/historical data. Review methods to control potential safety hazards (i.e., fire safety, utilities, excavation and trenching safety, heavy equipment operation, traffic control for equipment/ground personnel, electrical safety, noise exposure, heat stress, drilling safety, pressure washer operation, inclement weather, and slips, trips, falls and other miscellaneous hazards).

Identify Site contaminants, affected media, contaminant concentrations, and potential routes of exposure and chemical hazard information/health effects. Identify precautions to prevent exposure to all anticipated chemical hazards. Reference submittal of an inventory of hazardous substances and MSDS's for substances brought to the Site by the contractor and any subcontractors.

Identify and biological hazards and safety measures needed for Site work. Provide a safety and hazard analysis for each Site task identified in the contractor's Work Plan. The intent of the Site task hazard analysis is to identify potential health and safety concerns that may be encountered by Site personnel for each task to aid in developing and implementing effective control measures for different Site operations.

Monitoring Program. Provide information on the frequency/amount and types of air monitoring techniques that will be used at the Site. Indicate the techniques to be used, types of instrumentation, and methods of maintenance and calibration for monitoring equipment. The components of the monitoring program shall address known and suspected Site contaminants (i.e., combustible gases, oxygen, VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals). Site action levels shall be established for implementation of control measures and/or upgrades in levels of protection. Include a description of personal monitoring that will be completed for specific air contaminants.

Site Control. Describe the Site control program and include a Site map, description of the Site work zones (exclusionary zone, contamination reduction zone, support zone), use of buddy system, Site communications, Site security, warning signs and barricades, control of fugitive dust emissions, and general Site control procedures.

Personal Protective Equipment. Provide a description of requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) selection and use by personnel for each of the Site tasks and operations/activities being performed. Include requirements for protective clothing and respiratory protection, as applicable. Indicate PPE inspection, use, and maintenance procedures.

Decontamination. Provide methods and procedures for personnel and equipment decontamination appropriate for anticipated onsite contaminants. Indicate disposal procedures for contaminated wash water and clothing generated during work.

Standard Safety Procedures. Describe other standards safety procedures to be implemented at the Site (i.e., hazard communication, reporting of hazards, safety inspections, visitors, general safe work practices, accident reporting requirements, and applicable standard operation procedures). Describe any specific work requirements involving special handling of safety precautions (i.e., methane, hydrogen sulfide, community noise).

Emergency Procedures. Provide emergency procedures to respond to anticipated emergencies for the project. Procedures shall address the following, as a minimum: pre-emergency planning requirements, personnel roles, lines of authority, and communications, emergency notification procedures (i.e., fire, explosion, injury, chemical spill), emergency contacts and telephone numbers, Site evacuation routes and procedures, emergency decontamination and medical treatment procedures, designation of the nearest emergency hospital and route, and onsite emergency supplies.

Training Program. Provide a description of initial classroom and on-the-job training required for Site work tasks and identify those personnel who are required to have HazWOPER training, asbestos training, first aid/CPR training, Site-specific training, and other related training. Indicate frequency and content of safety meetings to be held onsite.

Medical Program. Provide a description of the contractor (and subcontractor) medical surveillance program (and content of exams) for workers under hazardous waste medical surveillance program requirements and identify those personnel who are required to have medical examinations. Indicate any supplemental medical evaluations that are required whenever there is an actual or suspected exposure to chemical contaminants in excess of regulatory limits or if Site personnel experience symptoms of exposure.

Record Keeping. Provide a description of the types of records to be kept (i.e., training and medical certifications, daily log of personnel and visitors present on the Site, Site-specific health and safety training attendance logs, HASP review logs, air-monitoring records, accident and injury reports).

Site-Specific Training Program. The Contractor shall develop a Site-specific health and safety training program intended for all employees working at the Site. This program shall review the Site-specific HASP and other pertinent Site safety topics and shall include a training outline and handout materials.

The Contractor shall not commence any Site activities until the Site -specific health and safety training program is prepared and documentation is submitted to the environmental technician. Site activities shall not begin onsite until the Site-specific health and safety training is completed and attendance forms have been submitted to the environmental technician.

6.3 Execution

Health and Safety Plan. The contractor shall not commence any Site activities until the HASP, as described above, is prepared and documentation, as described above, is submitted to the environmental technician. Start of work delays caused by the contractor's failure to submit the HASP will be at their expense and will not extend the contract schedule.

A copy of the contractor's HASP shall be posted in a prominent location at the jobsite and all Site employees shall review the HASP during Site-specific health and safety training prior to beginning their work assignments at the Site.

Site workers involved in activities at the Site covered by the HASP shall sign a statement that they have read and understand the Contractor's HASP and requirements.

Site-Specific Training Program. The contractor shall not commence any Site activities until the Site-specific training, as described above, is prepared and documentation, as described above, is submitted to the environmental technician. Site activities shall not begin until the Site-specific health and safety training is completed.

Only individuals who have completed the appropriate Site-specific health and safety training program will be allowed to enter the exclusion zones and contamination-reduction zones of the Site to perform work.

All individuals expected to work on this Site shall sign an attendance form indicating that they have attended the contractor's Site-specific health and safety training.